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NLW ROLL 135: A SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY PEDIGREE ROLL FROM HEREFORDSHIRE.

IN September 1962 the National Library of Wales took charge of a seventeenth-century pedigree roll deposited by the archivist of the Worcester county record office, Harry Sargeant.¹ But for this act of foresight the pedigree might well have languished in a Midlands repository where its importance might have been overlooked. In truth, even the National Library may have underestimated its true value: it listed it as a pedigree of Gruffydd ap Nicholas and ascribed to it a completion date of 1623, yet it is considerably more than the former and has substantial additions more recent than the latter. This little-known pedigree contains a wealth of genealogical, historical and other information touching the more prominent families of Herefordshire, the borderland and south-west Wales — a scope far beyond that traditionally associated with genealogical works of that period.² This fact was noted by Mr. Sargeant who, on transferring the pedigree to the National Library, was moved to declare in writing to the Librarian, Mr. Evan D. Jones, that he had 'never seen one quite like it before!'.³ Herein lies its significance for it exhibits the hallmarks of a skilled, cultured and enlightened author at ease with his social environment and fully versed in a critical and scientific approach to genealogical and historical research. Though not unique this remarkable document is unusual and has much to recommend it for publication.

Two notable features immediately set this document apart from the common run of seventeenth-century pedigree rolls, namely, its size and the volume and diversity of its content. Measuring an impressive 309 cm by 68 cm, it may be counted as one among a select group of the largest surviving pedigrees of that period and it is worth noting that it is exceeded in size only by those produced by professional heralds for the nobility and greater gentry.⁴ It consists of five separate parchment membranes of superior quality sewn together to form one continuous roll, and while the membranes share a common width they vary in length from between 76 cm (m.1, 2) and 55cm (m.3). Apart from the first membrane which exhibits signs of age and excessive wear, the roll appears to have been generally well cared for and has escaped serious deterioration. Stylistically the pedigree is a rather crude affair which entirely eschews decoration, heraldic or otherwise. No attempt has been made to emblazon the roll or to add colour to contrast the stark black ink (though now faded to brown) in which the pedigree is written.⁵ It is clear that the pedigree (additions included) is the work of a single individual and is written in a clear, sophisticated secretary

hand in English of the first half of the seventeenth century. Although English predominates as the language of the entries on the roll, Latin is not neglected, appearing largely in transcriptions of earlier, mainly medieval, documents.

Of characteristic English type popularised in the seventeenth century this parchment pedigree is a genealogical hybrid employing both narrative and paragraph styles underpinned by the tabular or chart format.⁶ Each style represents successive stages in the evolution of the scribal form of genealogical works and may, as in the case of Lewys Dwnn's *Heraldic Visitations*,⁷ be representative of the transition from the old traditional narrative form to the new chart form which, by the late sixteenth century, had become the practice of English heralds.⁸ On the other hand, though possibly familiar with earlier styles, the author's somewhat unique approach to his craft may simply have been a convenient device so as to include far more information than otherwise would have been the case had the in vogue tabular format been strictly applied. For in truth, at times the document reads and appears more akin to a chronicle than a traditional pedigree and in this respect it harks back to the roll-chronicles of the medieval period. Only in the final two membranes is a change of style evident when the author reverts to the exclusive use of the familiar though restrictive tabular format characterised by roundels.

Much of the written information included on the pedigree occurs in the first three membranes where the majority of the entries are enclosed by irregular shaped boxes linked by means of connecting lines. As an additional means of elucidation, and a feature of the pedigree, there appear neatly drawn hands many of which are numbered with pointed index finger. Placed at strategic points throughout the roll their presence becomes essential in the last two membranes if the reader is to successfully negotiate the rather complicated format adopted by the author. The whole appearance of the roll suggests that the written material was penned first and the boxed enclosures added later and although unattractive the method of production and presentation is certainly effective.

The structure and layout of the pedigree are complex. The roll contains nearly four hundred separate items of written data, including material written on the dorse of the first two membranes, ranging from the straightforward genealogical name entry to the transcription of deeds, charters, wills and, more significantly, official records some of which are no longer extant. These include records from the London Courts of Chancery and Exchequer, the Prerogative Court of Canterbury and from the Council in the Marches of Wales at Ludlow. In addition, evidence from tombs, private archives — particularly the Bromwich family muniments — and near contemporary historical works of some distinction, namely William Camden's *Britannia* (1590) and *Annales* (1615), figure prominently

on the roll.⁹ The document includes the history, descent and other genealogical ramifications of some of the most prominent and influential families of Herefordshire, the border and south-west Wales together with the collateral descents of their cadets. In addition, there is a great deal of ancillary material relating to more modest gentry families with the occasional short biography of a prominent person. In terms of the allocation of space and attention to detail, it is possible to divide the families represented on the roll broadly into three categories, namely those whom the author seems to regard as of primary, secondary and peripheral importance.

- I. Eight family groups which can be further divided into twelve separate branches dominate the pedigree: Perrot of Pembroke and Herefordshire (m.1-3); the descendants of Gruffydd ap Nicholas in Carmarthenshire (Dinefwr) and Herefordshire (Winforton) (m.1-2); Scudamore of Kentchurch, Home Lacy and Rolleston (m.1,3,4); Bromwich (m.3-4); Devereux (m.3); Tompkins (m.5) and Baskerville (m.5).¹⁰ In addition, two individuals, their ancestors and descendants, are given special notice: Sir John Scudamore, c. 1542-1623 (m.4), and Sir James Croft, c. 1517-90 (m.4-5).¹¹
- II. Families of apparently secondary importance, though in some cases, the social and economic equals of many of the above include: Sir John Herle, d.c. 1395 and his descendants (m.2-3), Apparie of Newcourt and Poston (m.1); the Vaughans of Bredwardine, Hergest and Tilinglas, Seaborne of Sutton (m.1 and dorse), Milborne of Tillington, Meysey of Berrington and Leominster and finally the Clanvowes of Ocle Pychard (m.1-2).
- III. Of apparently peripheral importance are the large number of families, some of great stature, included in often brief miscellaneous notices. The more significant of them include: Jones of Abermarlais, Harley of Brampton Bryan, Rudhall of Rudhall near Ross-on-Wye, Warnecombe of Hereford, Mortimer, earls of March and of Wigmore, Whitney of Whitney, Monnington of Sarnesfield, Boyle of Bidney and Greville, Lord Brooke (1554-1628). Also included are numerous Welsh families from Breconshire, Radnorshire and Monmouthshire who, even by the late sixteenth century, had yet to discard the native patronymic style.

It is evident that a number of genealogical works had been consulted in order to assist the completion of such a comprehensive and wide-ranging pedigree. Despite this, an explicit acknowledgement of their use occurs only when the author traces the descent of the later Bromwich family (m.3) and Robert Cooke's

heraldic visitation records of 1569 for the county of Hereford are quoted.¹² Nevertheless, in this instance it is clear that in addition to Cooke (d.1593), the author has utilised, and quoted almost *verbatim*, a lesser known collection purported to be by the York herald Ralph Brooke (d.1625).¹³ However, within the bounds of Herefordshire the author's dependence upon the works of his more illustrious and professional near-contemporaries is more apparent than real, for he exhibits great confidence in initiating corrections and additions in order to improve upon works consulted if they were judged to be flawed or insufficient.¹⁴ Indeed, herein lies part of the significance of the present roll for the author was not merely a copyist and transcriber, he also originated pedigrees. This is amply demonstrated by the fact that the roll contains the only known detailed descent of the Perrots of Herefordshire (Appendix I). Ignored by senior representatives of the College of Arms — Cooke in 1569 and Richard St. George in 1634 — presumably on account of their relative obscurity at that time, the heralds first take note of the family only on a subsequent visitation to the county in 1683.¹⁵ However, the pedigree prepared on that occasion hardly bears comparison with the Perrot genealogy inscribed on the roll; it is brief, limited in scope and marred by minor inaccuracies which suggest that although both existed contemporaneously they were compiled quite independently of each other.¹⁶ Beyond Herefordshire the author's dependence on local genealogists and their records increases, though they are seldom accepted uncritically. Certainly, it appears that the author was familiar with the work of the Welsh herald Lewys Dwnn and made careful and critical use of him in compiling the Welsh pedigrees included on the roll.

There is no doubt that as a genealogist the author excelled; however, the transcription of official documents, some in full but the majority in excerpt, reveal him to have been a transcriber of impressive accuracy. Apparently familiar with medieval records and the art of Latin palaeography, the author noted his sources with sufficient care and precision for us to relocate the majority of them today.¹⁷ Fortunately, the author was not among those prone to the sin (as A.R. Wagner put it) of 'filling the gaps with their imaginations'.¹⁸ As a result we may feel confident that the transcription of documents now lost, such as the early sixteenth-century records from the Council in Wales and the Marches, are accurate.¹⁹ The author's knowledge and use of original public records is significant and entirely consistent with the critical approach to the study of genealogy and history. Inaugurated in the late sixteenth century by the foundation of the Society of Antiquaries, the new age was led by men of the calibre of Robert Glover (d.1588), Robert Cooke (d.1593), George Owen (d.1613), William Camden (d.1623), Ralph Brooke (d.1625) and Augustine Vincent (d.1626).²⁰ In view of A.R. Wagner's conviction that 'Vincent's use of the public records was..... a landmark in the

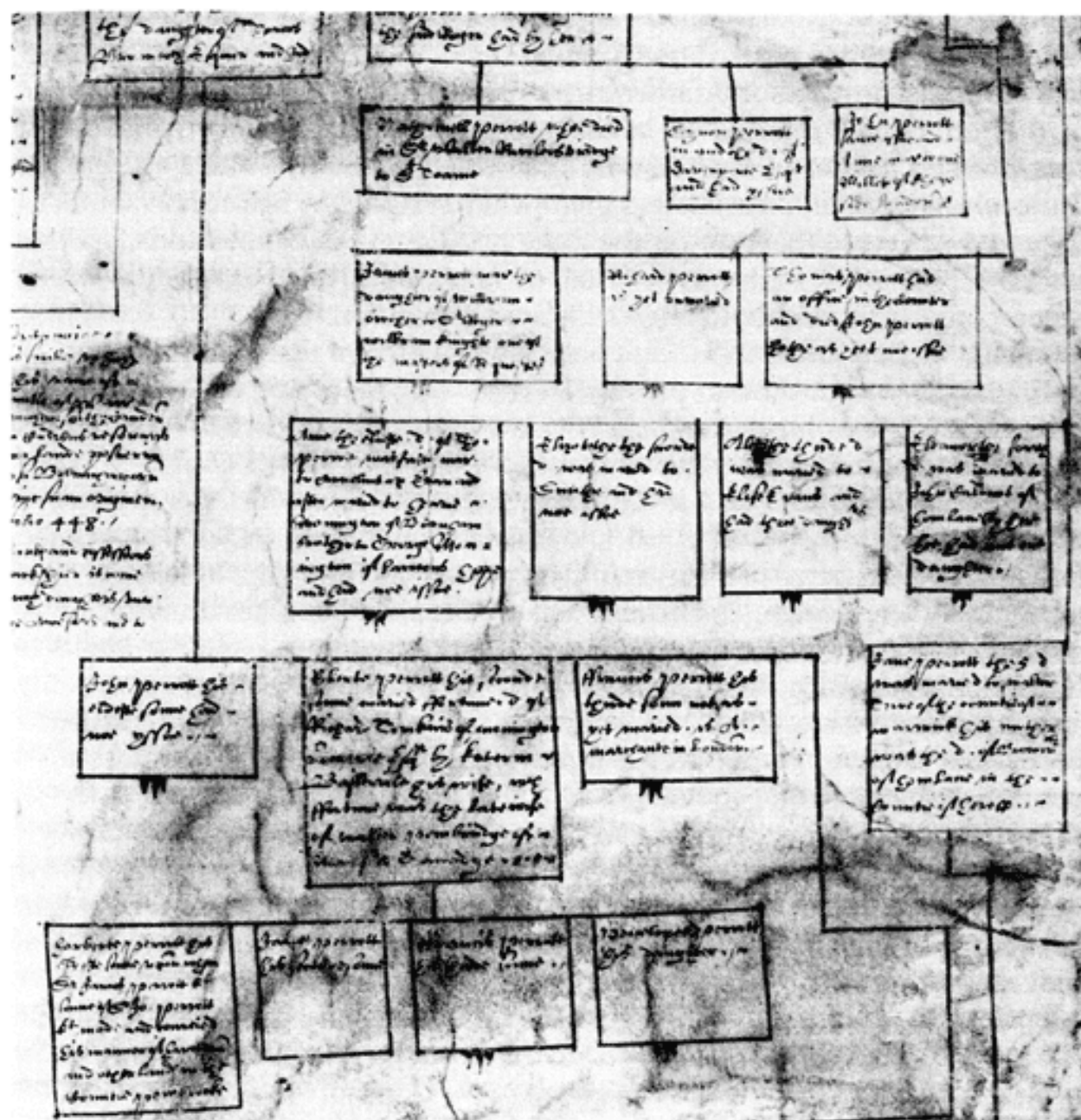
history of genealogy', we may tentatively conclude that the approach adopted by the author to his craft suggests that Vincent's influence was predominant.²¹ Certainly, the author seems to have had access to record sources stored in the Tower of London and elsewhere in the city which were normally available only 'by very special grace and favour' or to those employed in their use and preservation.²² In fact, from the well informed nature of the entries one cannot fail to be impressed by the breadth of knowledge possessed and exhibited by the author; this may suggest that he was himself part, or at least aware, of the network of antiquaries spread throughout England and Wales.

To whom should the authorship of the present pedigree be ascribed: to one among the professional heralds or one of the class of semi-professional squire-genealogists? The problem is a difficult one to resolve, the more so in view of the fact that the author saw fit to leave his work unsigned. This alone may suggest that the pedigree was not the work of a senior professional herald for such early seventeenth-century contemporaries as Camden, Brooke, Vincent and St. George were loath to part with works unsigned, be they commissioned or otherwise.²³ Such uncharacteristic reluctance to leave a recognisable trade-mark is all the more surprising bearing in mind the undoubted commitment, time and energy expended in producing the present work. Far more instructive perhaps is the fact that the eccentric style employed by the author, and the pedigree's rather drab, colourless appearance, bears little resemblance to the polished products finished to perfection by professionals revelling in their craftsmanship. Unless the pedigree was originally a herald's unpublished rough draft then it certainly fits the conception of what an enlightened amateur squire-genealogist could hope to accomplish. Such an author, more attentive to the genealogical and historical data rather than to heraldic designs, would perhaps have been satisfied with a pedigree intended for private consumption and permanent possession, thus precluding the need for signature, colour or polish. This is not to discount the possibility of professional advice at some point or the involvement of a herald at some level in what was quite obviously a major undertaking spanning years rather than months, but the evidence favours an author from among the class of interested squires rather than from among members of the College of Arms. To some extent this is confirmed by the fact that neither Sir Richard St. George nor Henry St. George, Clarenceaux Kings of Arms, nor their deputies who visited the county of Hereford in 1634 and 1683 respectively, seem to have consulted, or even been aware of the existence of, the present pedigree.²⁴ Had a member or associate of the College of Arms been involved in its production then this knowledge would surely have been transmitted to their fellow co-workers during an official visit to the area. Indeed, the date of the herald's earlier visitation of Herefordshire in 1634 is significant for though he (or they) made no

apparent use of the pedigree, it was certainly in existence and had been for over a decade.

Although it is difficult to retrace exactly the stages in the evolution of the present pedigree there is sufficient internal evidence to suggest its likely progress from inception to completion. It may be surmised that the research and collection of essential data took many months, possibly years, for the author to complete prior to recording. On the other hand, it can be asserted with confidence that the bulk of the present pedigree was compiled in its present form sometime during 1623 but no later than 1624 and that, thereafter, additions in the same hand continued until at least January 1636.²⁵ The most substantial additions occur on the dorse of the first two membranes, notice of which is given by the author in a piece added to the front of the first membrane. It is impossible to date accurately these additions other than to say that they were probably made some time after 1624, perhaps even as late as 1637-9.²⁶ Until 1636 it appears that the author had been careful in leaving sufficient space, invariably on the right hand side of the front, in the event of such additions being necessary. This can clearly be seen on the first and third membranes where a number of miscellaneous notes were added, one of which is dated 1635, whilst on the third too much space had been left as though the author intended to continue the Perrot genealogy presumably from Herbert Perrot whose descent is left open. This suggests that the author worked from left to right and at a late stage found himself in difficulty for the last dateable entry on the pedigree occurs squashed on the very edge of the left side of the front first membrane. It states 'The conveyance of the manor of Haroldston per Hilary anno domini rex: Charles XI' (13 January 1636).²⁷

This last piece of evidence is of crucial importance in considering the identity of the author, for it concerns the Perrot family or more particularly, the transfer of its patrimony from the last of the Pembrokeshire line (Haroldston) to that of Herefordshire (Morton-on-Lugg). It is but a fraction of the overwhelming evidence which points unmistakably to a member of the Herefordshire Perrots as the commissioner if not the compiler, of the present pedigree. Three-fifths of the pedigree itself is dominated by references to various Perrot family lines, particularly the Herefordshire branch which covers more than half of membranes two and three. This is a significant statement regarding their status and importance and one which only they could make for it in no way reflected their rather modest wealth and standing in county society. That anyone other than a Perrot would allow them such prominence, especially in view of the herald's ignorance of them, is testimony to the bias of the author. In fact, the Perrot (Herefordshire) pedigree inscribed on the roll remains the best and most complete to be found in any extant collection which includes those currently housed in the College of Arms and British Museum.²⁸



The descent and members of the immediate family of Robert Perrot and his son Herbert of Morton in Herefordshire

The author exhibits such intimate and detailed knowledge of Perrot individuals, hitherto unknown to posterity, as to suggest that this information was acquired or transmitted on a personal rather than a professional level. The more colourful of the individuals referred to in the pedigree include John Perrot, catholic recusant and soldier of fortune who first tested his martial skills against the Turks at the siege of Malta, honed them while serving the Spanish in southern Italy and perfected them under the duke of Alva in the Netherlands, and his nephew Nathaniel Perrot who died of fever in 1616 aboard ship whilst accompanying Sir Walter Raleigh's ill-fated expedition to the Orinocco.²⁹ Less adventurous but no less significant was George Perrot, a merchant and resident of England's last continental possession who 'at the loosying of Calleys [1558] lost moste parte of his estate'; and Richard Perrot (d.c.1623) who secured his fortune by becoming a trusted servant and agent of Lionel Cranfield, Lord Treasurer of England.³⁰ Moreover, the fact that the three documents deemed worthy of being transcribed in full, and included on the roll, were Perrot-related is instructive. That two of these, and the many others from which excerpts were transcribed, were among Exchequer documents stored in a London repository strongly suggests that the author had access to them and possessed the ability to transcribe successfully the fifteenth-century hand.³¹ If access, ability, opportunity and even motive are allied to the date of the pedigree's compilation then a prominent member of the Perrot family may be identified as its author — possibly Robert Perrot, gentleman.

Born in 1572, Robert matriculated aged 17 in July 1589 at Brasenose College, Oxford, from where he presumably graduated soon after in the early 1590s.³² He was the second son of Richard Perrot, a burgess, merchant and one-time mayor of the city of Hereford (1588-89), and was married to Fortune Tompkyns of Monnington in 1611.³³ Between graduation and marriage he appears to have spent his time assisting his father with the running of the family's modest estate at Morton-on-Lugg, three miles outside the city of Hereford. Although born the second son, it was he who succeeded upon the death of his father; indeed, his elder brother John, though still alive as late as 1638, had not married and appears to have contributed little to the family's fortunes.³⁴ Robert's other brothers, Francis and Richard, had left the family home early to seek their fortune and followed their uncle Roger (and a fair proportion of their immediate ancestors) to London. Francis became a prosperous merchant in his own right whilst Richard served as the talented servant of another, the accomplished and wealthy Lionel Cranfield, who rose to a position of power and prestige at Court becoming Lord Treasurer in 1621 and earl of Middlesex in 1622.³⁵ The pedigree keenly illustrates the importance of this connection with the Perrots, for Richard Perrot served as Cranfield's loyal agent and deputy for nearly twenty years both at

home and abroad. His reward came in 1613 for, as the pedigree makes clear, when Cranfield was appointed Surveyor-General of the Customs, Perrot too acquired 'an office in the Custome House London' and thus the means to make his fortune.³⁶

The Perrot-Cranfield connection went even deeper, for Richard's uncle Roger Perrot, from whom he and his brother Francis presumably sought patronage on arriving in London, was a wealthy grocer and merchant whose widow married Richard Sheppard in 1599. Sheppard had initially been Cranfield's employer but after the marriage of his daughter Elizabeth (her second marriage) to his former apprentice in 1599 he became his father-in-law.³⁷ As a result, a generation of London Perrots, Roger's sons Simon, Nathaniel and John and his daughter Anne, became increasingly dependent upon Cranfield for financial support when their step-father's business crashed in 1602.³⁸ It is not inconceivable that in the close-knit London mercantile community Roger Perrot may have been known to his fellow grocer Thomas Cranfield, father of Lionel. Such connections and patronage were of vital importance for aspiring gentlemen who may have had talent but little else. It is known that during the 1620s — possibly earlier — Robert Perrot was drawn to this London circle and acquired the post of clerk in the Exchequer. His appointment may have coincided with Cranfield's tenure as Lord Treasurer from 1621 to 1624 and was possibly facilitated by the connections of his brother Richard (d.c.1623).³⁹ The significance of this appointment is that Perrot had access to 'ancient records' stored in the Exchequer and the opportunity to transcribe them; the pedigree is littered with the phrase 'as it appeareth in the Records of the Exchequer'. Moreover, in view of his university education which enabled him to make contact with humanist learning, Perrot came to these records, as his contemporary the herald Augustine Vincent put it,.....' fitly prepared and qualified by [his] breeding to understand the language they speak'.⁴⁰ According to L.C. Hector, 'consistent use of parchment for any purpose after the fifteenth century points to survival of, or analogy with, medieval practice and tradition';⁴¹ Perrot's employment as an Exchequer clerk exposed him to the influence of a sector of society which still rigidly followed this 'tradition'.

Although the use of parchment for the pedigree, the professional hand which inscribed it and the accessibility to and transcription of Exchequer and other documents, do not in themselves offer proof of Perrot's part in the pedigree's production, they should not be lightly dismissed but rather be viewed as additional evidence in constructing a case for his authorship. Certainly it is known that a member of the Perrot family of Herefordshire had acquired a reputation for genealogical and antiquarian studies and had established a collection which attracted interested correspondents from as far afield as south-

west Wales. One such correspondent was the author of the seventeenth-century *Life of Sir Rhys ap Thomas*, probably Sir Henry Rice of Dinefwr, who, according to a recent estimate, may have written the *Life* sometime between 1622 and 1626.⁴² There is no doubt that one has made use of and/or copied from the other which suggests that the authors were in contact and that their works were known to each other. Evidence to this effect clearly manifests itself in a number of revealing references, in particular the Latin transcriptions of fifteenth-century documents taken from the Exchequer and Court of King's Bench which appear copied *verbatim* in both works.⁴³

The problem is one of establishing which came first, the pedigree or the *Life*? The facts that the Rice descent closes with Walter (d.1611), that he is described as an esquire despite being knighted in 1603 and that no mention is made of his son Sir Henry strongly suggest that the pedigree pre-dates the *Life*. Had Sir Henry made himself known to the pedigree's author before or even during, its compilation, it is more than likely that he would have updated the author's knowledge of, and information on, the Rice family. He, for his part, would surely have included Sir Henry and closed the Rice descent with him as he does with numerous other contemporaries still living. This suggests that the author of the *Life* came across the pedigree after it — certainly the first two membranes — had been completed sometime during or after 1623/4. Whatever the truth of the matter, it is patently clear that Rice had knowledge of and sufficient confidence in the Perrot collection to make use of it.⁴⁴ There are no compelling reasons for believing that the Perrot referred to in the *Life* was anyone other than Robert, for though his aged father Richard may still have been alive, events later in Robert's career were to demonstrate a tangible link with this pedigree in particular and antiquarian interests in general.⁴⁵

Apart from sharing with his more enlightened contemporaries a predilection for antiquarian studies, what possible motive might Perrot have had for undertaking the task of compiling the pedigree roll? To judge from the structure and layout of the first two membranes, one might be forgiven for assuming that the author's original intention had been to concern himself with the descent and other ramifications of the Rices of Dinefwr. Hence, no doubt, its original designation and subsequent listing by archivists at both the Worcester County Record Office and the National Library of Wales as the pedigree of Gruffydd ap Nicholas.⁴⁶ Certainly, the pedigree begins with a sizeable and centrally located reference to Gruffydd and his family, the descendants of whom by his wives Mabel, daughter of Maredudd ap Henry Dwnn, and Ales,⁴⁷ daughter of Sir Thomas Perrot, is pivotal to understanding the first membrane. However, long before the end of the membrane the Rice descent has lost its momentum and is supplanted by the Perrots of Morton in Herefordshire, the descendants of whom

all but dominate the second (and third) membrane. It is clear that the author of the roll had no intention of continuing the Rice family pedigree beyond Walter Rice. The pedigree had evidently served its purpose and the author's interests lay elsewhere.

Sharing the second membrane with the Perrot genealogy is a long list of abstracts of letters, certificates and depositions of witnesses taken from the records of the Council in the Marches and detailing the descent of, and dispute over, property at Winforton in Herefordshire. Again, at first glance, the notice seems to be concerned almost exclusively with the Rices of Dinefwr who vigorously defended their interest in the Winforton property after Edward Hopton fraudulently laid claim to the same. The case hinged on whether James ap Meurig, the impoverished owner of Winforton, had repaid the mortgage of £40 advanced to him in 1512 by his cousin Sir Gruffydd ap Rhys [Rice] of Dinefwr.⁴⁸ Hopton claimed not, which (he further claimed) prompted Sir Gruffydd to foreclose on his cousin and settle the property on him (Hopton) for an agreed sum. After some twelve years of litigation (1524-36) the case was eventually resolved in favour of Meurig's sister and co-heiress Margaret who resumed the family's ownership of the property.⁴⁹ That transcriptions of the records connected with the case found their way into the Rice family archive again points to contact between the author of the *Life* and the pedigree.⁵⁰ This seems to lend credence to Professor R.A. Griffiths's assertion that the initial purpose of the pedigree was to detail the descent of the Winforton lands which, if so, would suggest that in the course of his researches Sir Henry Rice may, directly or indirectly, have caused the making of it.⁵¹ However, the additional data contained in the remaining three membranes have little or nothing to do with either Rice, the *Life* or the Winforton case (but much to do with the Perrots!), which suggests that if this theory is taken to its logical conclusion then at some stage the pedigree's *raison d'être* must have changed and it was concluded with an almost entirely different purpose in mind; in short, that the pedigree began life as one thing but ended up as something else! Although it is not possible to discount this theory entirely it falls short of conviction.

The pedigree exhibits none of the hesitations or errors, corrected or otherwise, that we might expect from a misconceived plan executed by a misdirected author unsure of his aims and objectives. Neither does it show to any appreciable degree a change of purpose or direction or indeed a change in authorship.⁵² If anything, the pedigree displays a fluency in style and presentation which clearly indicates a purposeful mind at work, and one which knew exactly its objective. The fact that a number of additions were made over a thirteen year period need not suggest otherwise since they were, for the most part, made up of information which was not available at the time of the pedigree's original compilation. The

author makes clear in a preceding note (m.1) that his interest in the Winforton dispute stems not from the Rice family claim but with the victors in the case, the family of Meurig, and the eventual owners of the property, the Baskervilles. On the dorse of the first membrane the author has inscribed a copy of a deed, dated December 1552, detailing the conveyance of the manor of Winforton by its owner Margaret, the widow of Ieuan Gwilym Jenkin and sister and co-heiress of James ap Meurig, to her daughter Sibil and son-in-law Edmund Baskerville.⁵³ In stark contrast, towards the end of the front of the first membrane the author shifts attention away from Margaret to her two sisters, Sibil and Anne, both of whom may have had a stake in their deceased brother's property though this is never explicitly stated. The youngest of the three sisters Anne, became the second wife of John Perrot (d.1526) of Morton, founder of the Herefordshire branch of the family. Therefore, accepting a Perrot hand in the production of the pedigree would make sense of this peculiar interest and attention to detail which in turn tends to confirm the overwhelming impression that in every sense the roll is Hereford centred.

If the roll is no longer to be considered or entitled 'a pedigree of Gruffydd ap Nicholas' what is the alternative? Unfortunately, the author appears uncharacteristically reluctant to commit himself on this issue and though he provides a title of sorts, located at the extreme top edge of the first membrane and now so badly faded as to be largely illegible, its purpose is unclear. The author's title reads simply 'Pembroke and Hereford sit[hence] Harrie Sexte', without mention, it seems, of any particular individual or family.⁵⁴ It may be argued that the author has opted instead to reveal his purpose in the context of his work and it is to the content of the first membrane that we must turn if the rather enigmatic title is to have any meaning. The only discernible genealogical link that is made on the roll between the gentry of 'Pembroke and Hereford' is one involving the Perrots. In a long notice situated to the left of the central reference to Gruffydd ap Nicholas the author traces the descent of the Perrots of Eastington and Haroldston from their supposed founder — 'Perrott who came with the Conqueror anno domini MLXVI' — to the last of the line Sir James (d.1637), bastard son of the infamous Elizabethan Lord-Deputy of Ireland Sir John Perrot (d.1592). In a separate note the author provides details of a marriage hitherto not generally known, certainly not to the genealogists of the day, between Dame Mary Jones [nee Berkeley] (d.c.1586/7), the mother of Sir John Perrot, and Sir Robert Whitney (d.1567) of Whitney in Herefordshire.⁵⁵

The genealogical source on which the author drew for his information on the descent of the Pembrokeshire Perrots was not the work of Dwnn nor that of his fellow heralds but that of Sir James Perrot. An author and scholar of note, Perrot was thrice published during his lifetime — *Discovery of Discontented Minds ...*

(1596), *The First Part of the Considerations of Humane Condition ...* (1600) and *Meditations and Prayers on the Lord's Prayer and Ten Commandments* (1630) — but he is known to have written considerably more. He is acknowledged to be the author of *The Chronicle of Ireland 1584-1608* (written c. 1618-20 but published with notes by Herbert Wood in 1933) and to have composed a biographical piece now missing, *A Book of the Birth, Education, Life and Death, and singular good Parts of Sir Phillip Sidney*.⁵⁶ He should also be credited with having written another biography, entitled *The Life, Deeds and Death of Sir John Perrot, Knight*, which remained in manuscript until imperfectly published in 1728 by Richard Rawlinson.⁵⁷ It is to this manuscript that the author of the pedigree roll turned, either directly or through its author, to aid him in his compilation of the Perrot pedigree.⁵⁸

Written sometime after 1621 but before c. 1626, the *Life, Deeds and Death* was composed with the aim of rehabilitating the tarnished reputation of the author's father, Sir John Perrot, a man attainted for treason and who died in the Tower before sentence of death could be carried out. It is known that in 1619 Sir James was actively gathering materials for his proposed history of Ireland, much of which would later appear in the *Life, Deeds and Death*, and that his researches took him to the records stored at Whitehall.⁵⁹ He was given permission to search the records, mainly State Papers, by Sir Thomas Wilson, keeper of the records, a task which may have brought Sir James into contact with his humbler Perrot kinsman from Herefordshire whose own researches may have drawn him away from the Exchequer to the nearby Whitehall repository. Chance encounter or not, Sir James was a keen correspondent and it is possible that his initial contact with the author of the pedigree roll was by means of the written rather than the spoken word. It is instructive that in his book *The Lives of the Berkeleys* written in 1618, the antiquary John Smyth of Nibley in Gloucestershire records his debt to Sir James Perrot for supplying him with details of, among other things, the marriages and resultant children of his grandmother Mary Berkeley.⁶⁰ Had Sir James been equally forthcoming in supplying the author of the pedigree with details of his grandmother's short-lived third marriage (c. 1560/1-67) to Sir Robert Whitney?

The author's interest in the genealogical ramifications of the Pembrokehire Perrots was not confined to the senior Haroldston line; his curiosity led him to take note of the cadet branch of the family which had been settled at Scotsborough near Tenby since the early fifteenth century. The Scotsborough pedigree inscribed on the roll differs in many respects from that drawn up by both Dwnn and his contemporaries which suggests that yet again the author has consulted a work not generally known to the heralds of the day. This is confirmed by the author who publicly acknowledges his debt for permission to use 'a faier pedegree in the custodie of William B[arrol] of Burshill esquier steward to Walter Earl of Essex'.⁶¹ According to this (now apparently lost) pedigree, the Perrots of Scotsborough

had established close ties with families from Herefordshire as early as the 1430s. It recounts the unfortunate death of the hitherto unknown Isabell Perrot, who 'lived in decimo of Harrie the 6 and was drownde in the river Arowe'. According to Ralph Lingen, the escheator, 'her horse was founde to be the cause of her deathe fordyngge throughe the streame'. Further information on this Isabell is not forthcoming but readers of the pedigree are directed by its author to consult the records of the escheator's office which unfortunately are currently missing or, more likely, lost.⁶²

The pedigree also refers to a marriage between William Perrot of Scotsborough and an unnamed daughter of Clanvow, a well known border family long resident in Herefordshire.

William Perrott sonn of John Perrott married the daughter of Clanvowe and had issue John Perrott of Morton. Hee was by his father of the countie of Pembroke cosen to William Perrott of Scotsburur esquire the father of Jane Perrott whoe married Thomas Vaughan als Herle of Tilinglas of countie Hereff. (m.1)

This reference is crucial for it states that William and his Clanvow wife were the parents of John Perrot, founder of the Morton branch of the family and great-grandfather of Robert, the possible author of the pedigree. However, the author appears reluctant to accept the fruits of his own research and his determination to link the Morton branch with the senior Perrot line at Haroldston may explain why he insists on identifying John of Morton as a cousin rather than as a brother or son of William of Scotsborough. On the other hand, he may simply have been confused, in which case he would have been in good company for the Scotsborough pedigree continues to perplex even the hardest genealogists, Lewys Dwnn included.⁶³ This is the only known attempt to link genealogically both branches of the family, and though the Scotsborough pedigree inscribed on the roll is not entirely free from error there is no reason to believe that the Herefordshire branch of the family was other than a cadet of this Pembrokeshire family, itself a cadet of the knightly and armigerous Perrots of Haroldston (Appendix II). Nevertheless, to have established a firm connection with his knightly cousins from Haroldston would have been regarded as a notable coup for Robert whose own landed wealth and social position hardly bears comparison.

The Perrots of Herefordshire can scarcely be described as gentry of the first rank, being given the title and status of gentleman throughout the sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries. They were in origin no more than tenants of the prebendaries of Hereford on whose property they settled at Morton-on-Lugg sometime during the reign of Henry VII. Their founder John (d.1526) appears to have taken little part in the affairs of the county, seemingly content to remain a leaseholder of Morton while purchasing properties in adjoining parishes.



NLW Roll 135

However, it is not until the second half of the sixteenth century, during the lifetime of John's grandson Richard, that they acquired free possession of Morton, also presumably by purchase, and there they proceeded to build a fine mansion, complete with a stone sculpted coat of arms, to serve as the family seat. From such humble beginnings they were able to pass to their heirs a modest but growing estate consisting for the most part in parcels of land scattered throughout the southern portion of the county of Hereford. Patrimonial inheritance aside, the Herefordshire Perrots strove by whatever means possible to improve their lot: they contracted advantageous marriages, dabbled in the land market and secured posts in public administration. But they were also men of business with an academic bent and the family could count among its members merchants, grocers, shipowners, university-trained clerics, clerks and lawyers. In short, they were aggressively ambitious and acquisitive with an instinct for self-preservation, self-aggrandizement and self-promotion.

Of course, these characteristics are not peculiar to the Perrots of Morton and may be applied to the gentry as a whole, but for an undistinguished minor gentle family on the make they had a sharper edge. The Perrots may have been as ambitious as their gentle compatriots but they were self-consciously so. They were aware that their wealth came mainly from trade and what influence they enjoyed came largely through marriage; they were a family for whom the issue of their social status, perhaps their very claim to gentility, may have been a sensitive one. It is instructive that they appeared to have neither the influence nor the confidence to produce and exhibit a free-standing family pedigree of their own. As a family made prominent by marriage it is fitting that they should have opted instead to inscribe their genealogy alongside those of their more prominent neighbours whilst at the same time openly displaying and proving their familial connections. Whereas it cannot be denied that they shared in their class's preoccupation with lineage and family history, this in itself is not sufficient to explain the investment in time and energy that went into producing such an elaborate pedigree. It is far more likely that a love of antiquarian studies, allied with the more serious intent of publicly emphasising the family's social and economic credentials, may have prompted the production of the pedigree.

Nevertheless, although a desire to boost one's self-esteem played its part, a more compelling motive is needed to explain its *raison d'être*; this may be afforded by an incident that occurred in 1639. In December 1639 Robert Perrot, his brother Francis and the former's son and heir Herbert were publicly accused by Thomas Perrot, esquire, a London merchant, of falsely claiming the arms and name of the Perrots of Pembrokeshire.⁶⁴ The libel alleged that the plaintiff alone had the right to bear the arms of the well known but, upon the death of Sir James (d.1637), recently defunct senior Perrot line.⁶⁵ The defendants were summoned to appear

before the Earl Marshal's High Court of Chivalry and challenged to exhibit proof of their right to claim kinship with Sir James Perrot and his ancestor Sir Owen of Haroldston (d.1521). Unfortunately, the judgement of the Court of Chivalry is missing but that Robert and his co-defendants won their case is not in doubt. Their victory may be inferred from the fact that they were allowed to continue using the Perrot arms and did so thereafter unmolested.⁶⁶

The crucial piece of evidence that secured them victory was undoubtedly the pedigree roll. Whereas the plaintiff depended largely on the depositions of witnesses to support his case, the defendants relied almost entirely on genealogical information to prove theirs.⁶⁷ Indeed, the genealogical evidence presented in court was far in excess of what was required for its recitation almost exactly matches that inscribed on the pedigree, even though much of it was not germane to the trial. It is almost as if the defendants were stung by the inference that they were socially inferior and unworthy of claiming kinship with their armigerous cousins from Pembrokeshire. This, of course, was not wholly true, and the evidence furnished at the trial seems to have convinced the court that though they may have been unwise in claiming to be descended from either a brother or an uncle of Sir Owen Perrot, a confusion and hesitation which must have harmed their case, by virtue of the pedigree they could prove to be descended from his cousin William of Scotsborough. This would have been sufficient for them to claim, henceforth, the legal right to bear the name and arms — borne equally by the Scotsborough branch of the family — of the Pembrokeshire Perrots.⁶⁸ It may have been with some irritation that the defendants had to endure the indignity of being referred to throughout the trial by the plaintiff's counsel as the family of Perrocke alias Perrot. Doubtless their victory over Thomas Perrot, undisputedly a direct descendant of Sir Owen's fifth and youngest son John, tasted the sweeter.

Although it cannot be claimed that the pedigree was commissioned for the express purpose of winning this particular case in the Court of Chivalry, it is possible that its original compilation was undertaken with just such an event in mind. Then, as now, commentators were swift to dismiss any link between the Perrot families of Haroldston and Morton and although we may be sceptical of the Rev. E.L. Barnwell's (1866) belief that Sir James Perrot's bequest to Herbert, son of Robert, of his entire landed possession was made on account 'of similarity of name' and for no other reason, the fact that they were challenged by their contemporaries (1639) to prove their claim 'to be of his blood' shows how little was known of them.⁶⁹ Robert Perrot was wise enough to realise that once his son's benefactor was dead he could expect to be subjected to some form of litigation by angry and resentful relatives of the deceased. As Thomas Perrot's case against them in the Court of Chivalry shows, it was not long in coming, only some two and a half years later.

Having won this case they were again the subject of a legal challenge in 1641, this time in the Court of Great Sessions held in Pembroke, and on this occasion it was of a more serious nature than the mere display of arms; it involved property.⁷⁰ The action was brought by John Laugharne esquire of St Bride's, a nephew of the deceased Sir James Perrot and youngest son of Rowland Laugharne and Lettice Perrot, half-sister of the former.⁷¹ The plaintiff claimed that by the terms of a document sealed in December 1609 certain named properties should have descended through his mother to him but that on the death of Sir James in 1637 these were taken by the defendant Herbert Perrot, gentleman. The defendant countered by claiming that in April 1622 the deceased cancelled the arrangement with Laugharne in favour of a new grant recognising him, his children and members of his family as heirs to these and other of his properties. The judgement of the court is unknown but it seems that the Herefordshire Perrots were again successful since the disputed properties remained in their possession.

The case is important since it provides evidence of a legal relationship between Sir James Perrot and his 'cousins' from Herefordshire, involving entailing his Pembrokeshire properties, as early as April 1622. Clearly despairing of ever having children of his own, the fifty-one year old Sir James was taking steps to ensure that his property was apportioned according to his wishes. He made clear his intention to bequeath his properties in survivorship to each of the Perrots of Herefordshire, beginning with Herbert (b.1617) and his children, thereafter to devolve to Herbert's brothers, James (b.1618) and Francis (b.1619), to his uncle Francis (b. c.1574), to his great-uncle James (b.c.1550s) and finally to his cousin James (b.c.1570s), the son of his great-uncle. It was an arrangement that Sir James saw fit not to change and it remained in force, confirmed later in his last will and testament, until his death fifteen years later. With the exception of his nephew and godson Thomas Laugharne who was given property in Dale, there was no place for his closest relatives among those chosen to inherit his estates, namely, his nephews Essex and John Laugharne, Thomas Butler and Peter Morgan of Abergavenny. They at least (with the curious exception of John), together with a number of nieces, were mentioned in their uncle's will, enjoying in all a cash bequest amounting to some £250. This is more than can be said of Sir James's kin, Thomas Perrot of London (b. c.1602), the petitioner in the Court of Chivalry, who did not even rate a mention despite being 'placed in the Inns of Court' by the deceased with whom he had enjoyed an apparently close relationship.⁷²

In truth, Thomas Perrot had every reason to feel aggrieved since his kinship with Sir James Perrot was closer than that of the Herefordshire Perrots and he at least, unlike them, could claim unequivocally 'to be of his blood'. Had the estates been bequeathed strictly according to family descent then he rather than Herbert should have been the main or sole beneficiary. However, documents survive

which strongly suggest that Sir James was motivated by factors other than family sentiment, that his decision to dispose of his properties was based on his having formed a close personal relationship with his Herefordshire kinsmen centring for the most part on the London-based merchant Francis Perrot, brother of Robert and uncle to Herbert. By September 1633, fully three years before his death, Sir James had evidently invested Francis with a significant portion of his Pembrokeshire estates where he can be observed issuing and ratifying leases and other similar land grants in Ambleston, Woodstock and Castleblythe.⁷³ It is clear from Francis Perrot's will, drawn up in March 1638, that the manors of Ambleston and Woodstock had been granted to him outright and that upon his death in November 1642 they were left to his nephew Herbert, the object of his special affection, thus completing the transfer of the entire landed possessions of the Perrots of Pembrokeshire to the Perrots of Herefordshire.⁷⁴

Although never named as a beneficiary either in the transaction of 1622 or under the terms of the will of Sir James, Robert Perrot was keen to safeguard his eldest son's considerable inheritance and to this end he may have set himself the task of compiling a genealogical record detailing the familial link between Sir James, himself and their joint-heir, five year old Herbert (b.1617). That the pedigree was largely completed within a year to eighteen months (1623/4) of the sealing of the agreement of 1622 recognising Herbert as heir to the Perrots' Pembrokeshire properties is instructive. That they (Sir James, Robert and Herbert Perrot) may be linked is suggested by two references in the pedigree, where it is written

Sir James havinge noe issue conveyed his mannor of Harroleston to Herbert Perrotte in this pedigree sonne of Robert Perrotte of Morton countie of Hereff. (m.1).

Herbert Perrotte his eldeste sonne upon whome Sir James Perrotte knighte sonne of Sir John Perrotte knighte made and conveyed his mannor of Haroldston and other lands in the countie of Pembroke (m.3).

It is significant that the above statements were written, as far as can be determined, at the time of the original compilation of the pedigree in 1623-4 and were not added later. That the author deemed it prudent later to insert a sentence immediately beneath the first of these indicating the date of the full and final conveyance of Haroldston in 1636/7 to Herbert upon the imminent or actual death of Sir James, points to a continuing interest in matters connected with the Perrot family.

The pedigree then may be regarded as one of the ways in which Robert Perrot hoped to assert the property claims of his son by making clearer their foundation

and thereby establishing their legitimacy. In this he was no different to countless others of his class who initiated or commissioned pedigrees to spearhead or support court actions over disputed property. These so-called challenge pedigrees were rarely as large or complex as the current roll but they nonetheless show how intimately genealogy had become bound up with land tenure.⁷⁵ Our knowledge of these challenge pedigrees is due almost entirely to the fact that copies were enrolled in the court records, for they were often disposed of once the court action had run its course. Fortunately, the current pedigree roll was of an altogether different breed and its longevity was partly the aim of its compiler. Court actions aside — and there is only evidence of it having been used once in this respect — the pedigree served to facilitate Robert's aim to move from among the ranks of the gentry still rising to join those already risen, like his more illustrious cousins from Pembrokeshire, with whom he claimed kinship. Largely as a result of Sir James Perrot's generous bequest, it was to be his son Herbert, knighted in 1660, who fulfilled his father's long-cherished social and political aspirations for the family.

Although Robert may have continued to live in Morton-on-Lugg, his son transferred the family seat to nearby Wellington. An altogether grander house than the one in which he was born, Sir Herbert's new home became the nerve-centre of the family patrimony, with properties stretching across the greater part of two counties — Pembrokeshire and Herefordshire. That he did not neglect Pembrokeshire may be seen in the fact that the first two of his three wives, Jane Lloyd of Cilciffeth and Hester Barlow of Slebech, hailed from the county. He served as High Sheriff of both counties and in a far from eventful political career represented both in Parliament and, towards the end of his life, such was his relationship with his adopted county that he expressed his desire to be buried in the church of Haroldston St. Issels should he die at Haroldston. In the event, he passed away in August 1683 while residing at Wellington and was subsequently buried there in the local church.⁷⁶

We lose sight of the pedigree for some three centuries after 1639 but in spite of being 'lost' there is strong presumptive evidence to suggest that upon the death of Robert Perrot in 1657 the roll passed to his heir Herbert and subsequently through the family. In 1962 the pedigree formed part of a deposit by a long-established local firm of city solicitors, Curtler and Hallmark, to the Worcester Record Office from where it was transferred to the National Library of Wales. Although it has not been possible to pinpoint the exact deposit to which the pedigree belonged, the current county archivist, Mr. R. Whittaker, together with the senior partner of the successor firm, Russell and Hallmark, Mr. D.J.S. Hallmark, have good grounds for believing that it may have formed part of the muniments of the Woodfield Estate, Ombersley in Worcestershire.⁷⁷ The fact that

the deposit to which the Woodfield muniments belong contains a number of miscellaneous genealogical papers which include two pedigrees — one a fine eighteenth-century roll — of the Pakington family strengthens this belief. The Woodfield estate once formed part of the patrimony of the Pakingtons of Westwood but had been sold, along with a number of other estates, including the family seat in 1902, to pay debts and death duties.⁷⁸

The break up and subsequent sale of the Pakington estates — a family long resident in Worcestershire, since the early fourteenth century — from the turn of the century witnessed the disposal of properties across three counties, namely, Worcestershire, Herefordshire and Pembrokeshire. Among the properties sold in Herefordshire and Pembrokeshire were those which once formed part of the Perrot patrimony, among them the now ruined Haroldston and the unfortunately 'lost' Wellington. The death of Sir Herbert's only son in 1678 left his fourteen-year-old daughter Hester as his sole heir and in 1700, seventeen years after the death of her father, she married Sir John Pakington.⁷⁹ Their son Sir Herbert Perrott Pakington succeeded to the Perrot family estates and, as the deposits in the Worcester Record Office and Birmingham City Reference Library testify, their muniments also.⁸⁰ If Robert Perrot's hand in the production of the pedigree is accepted then it is only to be expected that it should descend to the present day through the Pakington family, currently Lords Hampton, who continue to be clients of the firm of solicitors responsible for the original deposit.

R. K. Turvey

Ammanford

- 1 The pedigree is currently listed as NLW, roll 135 [formerly Pedigree Box 13]; NLW, *Annual Reports* 1962-63 (Aberystwyth, 1963), 53.
- 2 For an introductory survey of such works, see F. Jones, 'An approach to Welsh genealogy', *Transactions of the Honourable Society of Cymmrodorion* (1948), 303-466; *idem*, *A Catalogue of Welsh Manuscripts Contained in the College of Arms* (Harleian Society, new series, VII, 1988); M. P. Siddons, *The Development of Welsh Heraldry* (3 vols, Aberystwyth, 1991-3); A. R. Wagner, *The Records and Collections of the College of Arms* (London, 1952); *idem*, *Pedigree and Progress; Essays in the Genealogical Interpretation of History* (London, 1975); *idem*, *Heralds and Heraldry in the Middle Ages* (Oxford, 1952); *idem*, *English Genealogy* (3rd edn, Chichester, 1983); N. H. Nicolas, *Catalogue of Herald's Visitations in the British Museum* (1825).
- 3 Private Correspondence, R. Whittaker to D. J. S. Hallmark (14/1/91), Hereford and Worcester County Record Office (Worcester), RW453.202:170.5:380/PDN.
- 4 A. R. Wagner, *Records and Collections*, 16. According to Wagner, 'The most imposing specimens of all date from the first part of the seventeenth century. Lord Ferrers' Shirley pedigree roll of 1632 measures 11ft. 9 ins. by 29 ft. 1½ ins., and Lord Cardigan's Seymour roll of the reign of James I and the Duke of St. Albans' Vere roll c. 1540 with later editions are little smaller'. According to the list of Welsh pedigree rolls published by Dr. Siddons, in terms of its size the roll under discussion may be ranked 38th out of 412 compiled

- during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. M.P. Siddons, *Welsh Pedigree Rolls* (NLW, Aberystwyth, 1996), 21-68.
- 5 Until the second half of the sixteenth century the primary interest and concern of the majority of English heralds was armorial rather than genealogical. Even by the early seventeenth century it was unusual for a professionally produced pedigree to be without some form of blazon or armorial illustration. F. Jones, *T.H.S.C.* (1948), 351. For a fuller discussion, see M. MacLagan, 'Genealogy and heraldry in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries', in L. Fox (ed.), *English Historical Scholarship in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries* (Oxford, 1956), 31-48.
 - 6 Lewys Dwnn, *Heraldic Visitations of Wales*, ed. S.R. Meyrick (2 vols, Llandover, 1846).
 - 7 For a discussion of the development in the scribal presentation of medieval and early modern pedigrees, see F. Jones, *T.H.S.C.* (1948), 309-11. See also M. P. Siddons, *Welsh Pedigree Rolls*, 1-16.
 - 8 F. Jones, *T.H.S.C.* (1948), 311, 312.
 - 9 The pedigree's author was apparently sufficiently well known to Robert Arden (d.1643) of Park in Warwickshire to be given access to the archive of the then-defunct Bromwich family which was his through descent and inheritance. William Camden, *Britannia, sive florentissimorum regnorum Angliae, Scotiae, Hiberniae chorographica descriptio* (2nd edn, London, 1590). It is clear from the folio references in the pedigree that the author consulted and used extensively the second edition of Camden's popular work. Indirect reference is also made to Camden's, *Annales rerum anglicarum et hibernicarum regnante Elizabetha* (London, 1615).
 - 10 For details of these and other prominent Herefordshire families, see J. Hutchinson, *Herefordshire Biographies* (Hereford, 1890); W. R. Williams, *The Parliamentary History of the County of Hereford, 1213-1896* (Brecon, 1896).
 - 11 For details of Scudamore and Croft, see O. G. S. Croft, *The House of Croft of Croft Castle* (Hereford, 1949), 56-81; J. Hutchinson, *op. cit.*, 29-31, 98-9.
 - 12 The full reference is recorded as follows, 'Richard Bromwiche Esquier merchant lived in the tyme of H[enry] 7 and was one of the squires of the bodie to Prince Arthur as appeareth by a surveye taken by the hearald of the gentrie of the countreye 1569.....'. The original pedigrees compiled by Cooke during his visitation to the county can be found in College of Arms, MS. D. 12 (1569). Good near contemporary copies of the same can be found in British Museum, Harleian MS. 615 and, with additions, in Harleian MS. 1545 and Bodleian Library, Ashmolean MS. 831. For a reliable printed version of Cooke's visitation records in general (collated with information from the aforementioned copies) and for the Bromwich family pedigree in particular, see F. W. Weaver (ed.), *The Visitation of Herefordshire by Robert Cooke 1569* (Exeter, 1886), 14-15.
 - 13 F. W. Weaver, *The Visitation of Herefordshire*, v. Weaver was of the firm opinion that Brooke was responsible for the MS. in the Bodleian Library, Ashmolean 831.
 - 14 Evidence of the author's corrections/additions may be seen in the pedigrees compiled on the families of Perrot (Haroldston and Scotsborough), Bromwich and Seaborne.
 - 15 College of Arms, MS. D. 12 (1569); MSS. C. 25 (1634); MS. K. 6 (1683). Curiously, although the senior branch of the Perrot family was ignored by the heralds in their home county in 1634, a visitation to the city of London in the same year produced two pedigrees of cadet branches. The pedigrees are brief and simple and were supplied by Francis Perrot and his first cousin Simon, both of whom were merchants. College of Arms, MS. C. 24 f. 323. There is a little known collection — on vellum, foliated and leather bound and currently on deposit in the H.W.C.R.O. (Hereford) — which contains the pedigrees of a number of Herefordshire families including Perrot of Morton. This private collection seems to have been commissioned from Richard St. George in 1625 by FitzWilliam Coningsby of de la Bury in Shropshire and

- it was added to subsequently by Sampson Lennard, Bluemantle (an officer in the College of Arms) in or about 1634 and inspected sometime after 1636 by John Philipot, Somerset Herald. The Perrot pedigree, which takes the family descent no further than 1622, is brief and compares unfavourably with that inscribed on the roll, nevertheless, it is clearly the case that neither St. George, Lennard nor Philipot were aware of the pedigree roll. Phillips MSS. B. 56/1.
- 16 The following note appears at the foot of the pedigree 'This information on the family of Perrot was given to the Heralds on behalf of Madam Hester Perrot by me William Hill Clearke to Sir Herbert Perrott deceased'. The pedigree is at its most useful and reliable when dealing with the immediate descendants of the family those either still living or recently deceased. College of Arms, MS. K. 6 f. 31. An accurate nineteenth-century copy of the herald's visitation records for 1683 is currently housed in H.W.C.R.O. (Hereford), Phillips MSS. B. 56/4.
 - 17 Documents from which the author made
 - (i) partial transcriptions have been located in the following instances: Public Records Office, E.159/230; E.357/44 m.69d; KB.27/771 and probably KB.9/271 (for details, see R. A. Griffiths, *Sir Rhys ap Thomas and his Family* (Cardiff, 1993), 162, 167, 168).
 - (ii) full transcriptions have been located in the following instances: P.R.O., E.211/393C; 393D; E.101/524/6 m. 1-2; Prerogative Court of Canterbury, PROB., 11/22 (for details, see note 33).
 - 18 For a discussion on the concoction of pedigrees by and criticism of Tudor and Stuart heralds, see A. R. Wagner, *English Genealogy*, 310-18.
 - 19 The records of the Council copied down by the pedigree's author amount to but a fragment of what seems to have been a register, complete with page references, which, if this is indeed the case, would be the earliest known document of its type predating the only other extant register by some 40 years. See R. Flenley, *The Register of the Council in the Marches of Wales 1569-1591* (London, 1916) and P. Williams, *The Council in the Marches of Wales under Elizabeth* (Cardiff, 1958). An article detailing the content and importance of the fragment together with other contemporary records pertaining to the dispute is forthcoming.
 - 20 For biographical details, see L. Stephen and S. Lee (eds), *The Dictionary of National Biography* (63 vols, London, 1885-1900; reprinted Oxford, 1921-2), VI, 431 (Brooke); VIII, 277-85 (Camden); XXII, 7-8 (Glover); LVIII, 356-7 (Vincent). J. E. Lloyd and R. T. Jenkins (eds), *The Dictionary of Welsh Biography down to 1940* (London, 1959), 702-3 (Owen).
 - 21 A.R. Wagner, *English Genealogy*, 318.
 - 22 R.B. Wernham, 'The Public Records in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries', in L. Fox (ed.), *English Historical Scholarship*, 12.
 - 23 Of the 423 known Welsh pedigrees compiled between 1500 and 1770 and listed by Dr Siddons, the authorship of some 124 remain unknown. M.P. Siddons, *Welsh Pedigree Rolls*, 21-63.
 - 24 In view of the fact that the deputy herald appointed for Worcester, Herefordshire and Gloucester in October 1634 was a local man, Francis Geers of Garnons in Mansell Gamage, his ignorance of the Perrots is all the more surprising. Confirmed in office for a further term in May 1637, but with the added responsibility of covering the counties of Monmouthshire, Glamorganshire, Breconshire and Wiltshire, Geers may have remained in post until his death in February 1661. The home of his neighbours, the Perrots of Morton, lay no more than six miles due east of his own. A. R. Wagner and G. D. Squibb, 'Deputy Heralds', in F. Emmerson and R. Stephens (eds), *Tribute to an Antiquary: Essays Presented to Marc Fitch* (London, 1976), 256.
 - 25 The original date for the compilation of the pedigree may be gauged by the following reference located mid-way through the second membrane: 'John Perrott of Bullingham and twoe daughters whoe livinge 1623'.
 - 26 The date of the additions on the dorse may tentatively be gauged by the fact that the author saw fit to correct part of the pedigree on the front of the second membrane which alterations

changed the nature of the relationship through marriage between John Perrot of Morton-on-Lugg and John Seaborne of Sutton. This concern with the Perrot-Seaborne connection is given some acknowledgement in a court case of 1639 which is discussed in detail below. For details, see note 64.

- 27 Haroldston was the most important property among many others located in the county of Pembroke formerly in the possession of Sir James Perrot upon whose death (4 February 1637) and by the terms of his last will and testament (26 January 1637) were to be conveyed to his kinsman Herbert Perrot of Morton-on-Lugg, Herefordshire. The dating of the conveyance inscribed on the pedigree poses some problem since it suggests that the transfer of the Haroldston property occurred a year before the donor's death. On the other hand, the apparent time differential may be due to some confusion over the Old and New style dating for had the reference read simply 13 January 1636 this would be interpreted in modern form as 1637. Nevertheless, even had this been the case the conveyance would still have taken place before the donor's death and before the writing of his last will (in which the donor makes clear there had been previous editions). This is unusual but not exceptionally so; indeed, it is clear from evidence in the Pakington archive that Sir James had minded to convey his patrimony to his distant cousin as early as 1622 after which time members of the Herefordshire Perrots were living on a number of their cousin's Pembrokeshire estates. College of Arms, MS. L.24/102; E.L. Barnwell, Notes on the Perrot Family, *Archaeologia Cambrensis*, 3rd series, 12 (1866), 488-93; H.W.C.R.O. (Worcester), Hampton Collection (Pakington), B.A. 3835, 5117. See also Birmingham City Reference Library, *Calendar of Hampton Collection*; NLW, Great Sessions Records, Plea Rolls (County Pembroke), Wales 25/156; *ibid.*, Facsimile 341: Francis Green, Wills and Notes, vol. 24, 137-8.
- 28 Searches conducted in the British Museum, Hereford and Worcester County Record Offices, National Library of Wales and in the College of Arms over five years since 1990 have so far failed to reveal a Perrot pedigree which comes close to matching that inscribed on the roll. I wish to thank (i) Mr. Thomas Woodcock, Somerset Herald, for his searches on my behalf in the College of Arms (1990-1) and for his correspondence and advice on the same (1991-2). (ii) Mr. P. S. Perrett, Research Secretary of the Perrott Society, for putting at my disposal all materials (mainly copies of wills) held in the Society's archive.
- 29 In all probability Perrot's service on Malta co-incided with the siege of the island by the Turks in 1565. His service in Italy cannot be precisely dated but the date of his commission in the Spanish army of the Netherlands may be assumed to have occurred sometime after 1572. Perrot was not alone in seeking to gain experience of soldiering abroad; Richard Grenville, William Gorges, Philip Budockshide, Sir John Smythe and Henry Champernowne were known to have left England in 1566 to serve in Hungary against the Turks.
For further details of these and others, see A. L. Rowse, *The Expansion of Elizabethan England* (London, 1955), 339.
- 30 For details of the loss of Calais, see C. S. L. Davies, 'England and the French War, 1557-9', in J. Loach and R. Tittler (eds), *The Mid-Tudor Polity, 1540-1560* (London, 1980), 165-74 and D. L. Potter, 'The Duc de Guise and the fall of Calais', *English Historical Review*, 98 (1983), 481-512.
- 31 The documents formed part of the substantial Perrot (Pembrokeshire) family archive which had been confiscated on the attainder of Sir John Perrot in 1591 and lodged in the tower record repository among the Crown's exchequer records. The first of the two fifteenth-century documents is a quitclaim by Joan, widow of Thomas Perrot knight, to Thomas Perrot esquire, of Haroldston, son of the above dated 7 April 1463 which can be

found in P.R.O., E.211/393C. The second is a quitclaim by William Hubert alias Hoskyn of property enfeoffed to him by his late master Thomas Perrot esquire, to William Perrot son of the above dated 21 September 1474. The original can be found in P.R.O., E.211/393D but there exists a copy (possibly dating from the late sixteenth century) in P.R.O., E.101/524/6 m. 1-2. The third document from which a full transcription was made concerns the last will and testament of John Perrot of Morton-on-Lugg, founder of the Herefordshire Perrots, dated 28/9 June 1526 which can be found in P.C.C., PROB., 11/22. However, if the author is to be identified as Robert Perrot then the aforementioned will may have already been in his possession forming part of his family's ° private archive.

- 32 Robert's son and heir Herbert followed his father to Brasenose College where he matriculated in February 1634 aged 16. J. Foster (ed.), *Alumni Oxoniensis: The Members of the University of Oxford 1500-1714* (4 vols, Oxford, 1891-2), vol. III, 1149.
- 33 Fortune was the daughter of Richard Tomkins of Monington (d. 1603) and the widow of Walter Pembridge of Mansel. Pembridge was still alive in July 1610 but had evidently died some time before 2 July 1611 when the marriage settlement of his widow was confirmed and properties conveyed to her new husband Robert Perrot of Morton. B.C.R.L., *Cal. of Hampton Coll.*, 435: 484507; P.W. Hasler (ed.), *History of Parliament: The Commons, 1558-1603* (3 vols, London, 1981), III, 196; B.D. Henning (ed.), *ibid.*, 1660-90 (3 vols, London, 1983), III, 228-9. J. Price, *An Historical Account of the City of Hereford* (Hereford, 1796), 257.
- 34 In his will dated 23 March 1638 Francis Perrot (d. 1642) refers to his two surviving elder brothers John and Robert to whom he intended to bequeath £1 and £10 respectively, within a year of his death. P.C.C., PROB., 11/190. It is possible that John may have been either incapacitated or handicapped in some way.
- 35 For details of Cranfield's life and career, see M. Prestwich, *Cranfield: Politics and Profits under the Early Stuarts* (London, 1966).
- 36 In his absence on business to Middelburg in 1600 Cranfield entrusted the running of his affairs in London to Perrot. M. Prestwich, *Cranfield.*, 53, 120-1; *Historical Manuscripts Commission, Calendar of Manuscripts of Lord Sackville of Knole*, ed. F.J. Fisher (2 vols, London, 1966), I, 30, 39; II, 149.
- 37 M. Prestwich, *Cranfield*, 50-1.
- 38 *Ibid.*, 53; H.M.C., Sackville/Knole, vol. I, 228-9; II, 22.
- 39 M. Prestwich, *Cranfield*, 328, 375.
- 40 A. R. Wagner, *English Genealogy*, 317, quoting Augustine Vincent, *A Discoverie of Errours in the first Edition of the Catalogue of Nobility Published by Ralph Brooke, York Herald* (1622).
- 41 L. C. Hector, *The Handwriting of English Documents* (3rd edn, Dorking, 1988), 16.
- 42 The *Life* was originally published in volume one of *The Cambrian Register* in 1796. *Ibid.*, (3 vols, London, 1796-1818), I, 49-144. A new edition of the *Life* with copious notes and valuable commentary has recently been published, see R. A. Griffiths, *Sir Rhys ap Thomas*, 142-3.
- 43 The Latin transcriptions of the records tend to be fuller in the pedigree than those in the *Life*. For examples of the Latin transcriptions, see R.A. Griffiths, *ibid.*, 162, 168.
- 44 R. A. Griffiths, *Sir Rhys ap Thomas*, 173 and n. 8. There are two references to Perrot in the *Life* given here in full; 'This gentlewoman (as I find in the collection of one Perrot, of Herefordshire), was daughter to Francis, second sonn to Phillip, Duke of Burgundie' and 'Perrott likewise says, she was one of the Maides of Honour to Queene Katherin, in her time, who was Dowager to Henerie the Fifth'. Since Lewys Dwnn, but possibly also the herald Thomas Jones of Fountaingate (d.1607), alone refers to a marriage between

- Thomas ap Gruffydd ap Nicholas and a daughter of the Duke of Burgundy, it has been suggested that Perrot's 'collection' may be based on or the result of Dwnn's handiwork.
- 45 J. Duncumb, *A History of Herefordshire* (7 vols, London, 1892), VII, 146. Duncumb is the sole authority for suggesting that Richard Perrot was still living in 1636 which, if true, would suggest a man in his mid-eighties.
 - 46 The only qualification to this title is given by M. P. Siddons who lists the pedigree as 'Descendants of Gruffudd ap Nicolas'. *Idem.*, *Welsh Pedigree Rolls*, 55.
 - 47 It is instructive that the author of the roll alone should name Gruffydd's second wife Ales. Lewys Dwnn in his pedigree (1596) calls her Joan while Brooke's pedigree (1600) makes no reference either to a Perrot marriage or wife. Gruffydd's second wife was in fact not named Ales but Margaret but this error should not detract from the fact that the author was prepared to differ from the opinions of contemporary heralds whose works on the Rice family pedigrees he almost certainly consulted. The Dynevor Roll was compiled in 1600 for Walter Rice (d.1611) of Dinefwr by the herald Ralph Brooke and measures 223cm by 76cm. See F. Jones, 'The Dynevor Heraldic Pedigrees', *Coat of Arms*, Vol. XI, No. 83 (1970), 82-6. I should like to thank Mr. A. L. Jones for access to his notes on and transcription of Brooke's original Dynevor pedigree roll formerly on display at the Welsh Folk Museum, St. Fagans but recently removed (1996) to Newton House Dinefwr Park, Llandeilo. R.K. Turvey, *The Perrot family and their circle in south-west Wales during the later Middle Ages* (University of Wales [Swansea] Ph.D. thesis, 1988), 77-8, 545.
 - 48 R.A. Griffiths, *Sir Rhys ap Thomas*, 76 and n.129. Sir Rhys ap Thomas testified that he had absolved James ap Meurig from paying the outstanding balance on the mortgage amounting to some £20.
 - 49 James ap Meurig had evidently died intestate sometime in August 1522 when letters of administration were issued on the 22nd of that month to his sister and heir Margaret. H.W.R.O. (Hereford), Probate and Administration Acts 1407-1541 and Abstracts of Wills 1541-81 in the Court Books of the Bishop of Hereford, 522/4, 4x; 565/17x.
 - 50 It is possible that both authors consulted the records of the Council of Wales, and thereafter made their copies of Sir Rhys ap Thomas's letters and certificates to the Council, independently of each other. The pedigree includes a number of depositions from witnesses connected with the case which do not appear in the Dynevor archive. On the other hand, the Dynevor records has a full transcription of a certificate made by Sir Rhys which does not figure in the pedigree. Carmarthen Record Office, Dynevor A 73.
 - 51 R. A. Griffiths, *Sir Rhys ap Thomas*, 76 n.129.
 - 52 Unless the first two membranes were discarded and the pedigree begun afresh though there is nothing to support this.
 - 53 The original deed recording this transaction has not been located. The author's concern with the Meurig family extended as far as including a short note on the dorse explaining how James came to adopt the name of Meurig. His full name in true patronymic style would have been James ap Thomas ap John ap Thomas ap Gruffydd ap Nicholas.
 - 54 Due to excessive wear a significant portion of the title has been permanently erased and, with the exception of the words 'Hereford' and 'Sexte', the remainder can only be made out under ultra-violet light.
 - 57 The first to note this marriage was P. C. C. Evans in his thesis entitled 'Sir John Perrot' (University of Wales [Cardiff], M.A. thesis, 1940), 23. Mary Berkeley had married previously Thomas Perrot, esquire of Haroldston (d.1531) and Sir Thomas Jones of Abermarlais (d.1559). As a point of interest the village of Whitney is situated less than three miles from Winforton.
 - 55 D.W.B., 749; P.W. Hasler, *Hist. Parl., 1558-1603*, III, 205; H. Wood (ed.), *The Chronicle of Ireland 1584-1608* (Dublin, 1933).

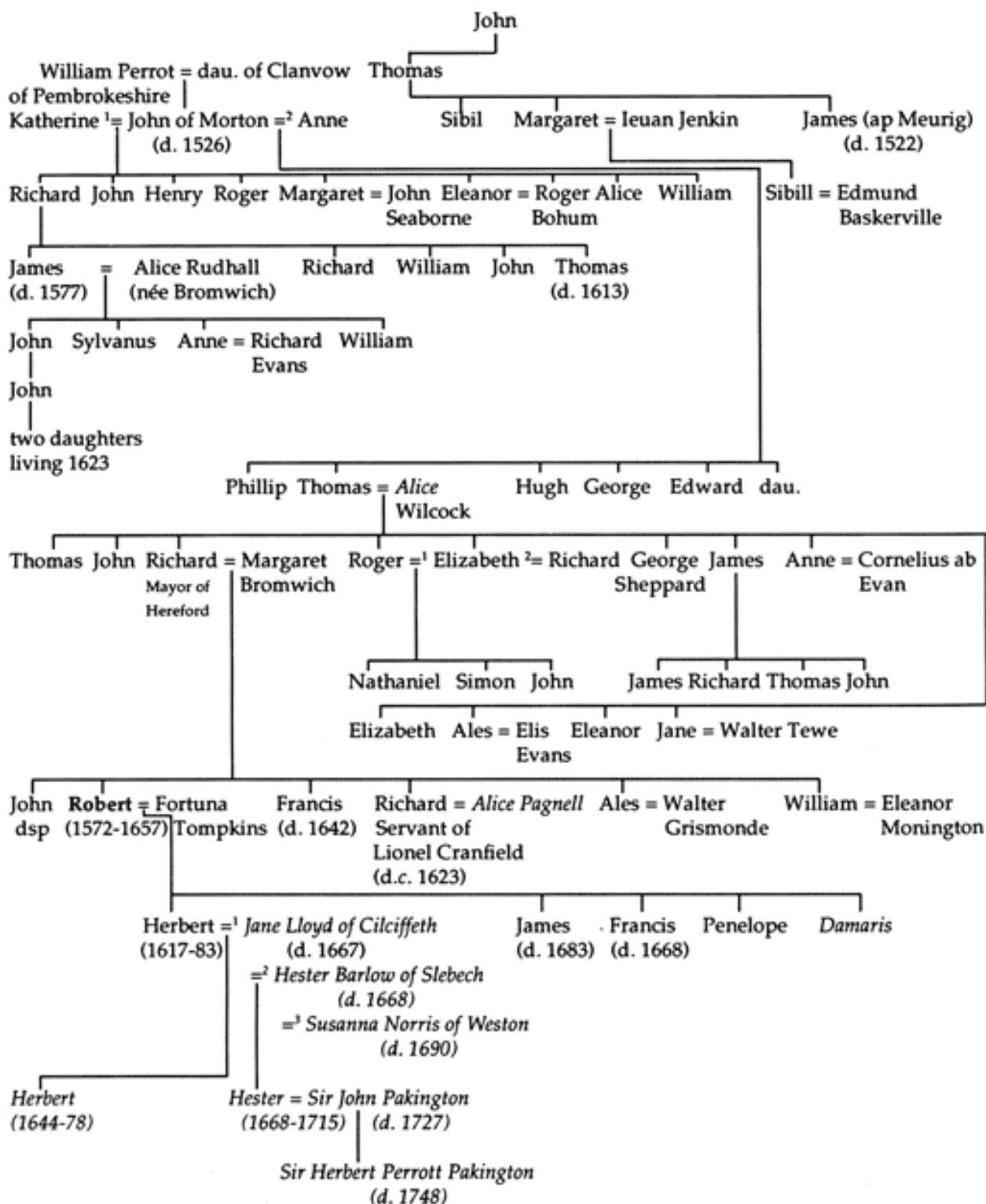
- 56 R. Rawlinson (ed.), *The History of that most eminent statesman, Sir John Perrott* (London, 1728). Although credited with having edited and published the manuscript there is some doubt regarding Rawlinson's contribution. The original manuscript is currently housed in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, Ms. Wood D. 33 [Formerly Wood Mss. 8543]. A paper will shortly be published detailing Sir James Perrot's connection with and authorship of the aforementioned manuscript.
- 58 R. Rawlinson, *op. cit.*, 14-17; Bod. Lib., Ms. Wood D. 33 f.8-8b. The pedigrees may be closely compared on a number of points but the most telling is the allusion to the Norman founder of the family and his companionship of William the Conqueror. Apart from the *Life, Deeds and Death* and the pedigree roll, only one other near contemporary genealogy refers to this eleventh-century 'conquering' Perrot, that composed by Randle Holme which appeared some years later in 1630. B.M., Harleian Ms. 1975 f.22b.
- 59 H. Wood, *Chronicle of Ireland*, v-vi.
- 60 J. Smyth, *The Lives of the Berkeleys*, ed. J. Maclean (3 vols, London, 1883), II, 177. '...as Sir James Perrot ... hath informed me, ... the chief gentlemen of most eminency at this day living are descended of this Mary Berkeley of whose memory is made most honourable mention to this day'.
- 61 The pedigree is worn at this point and difficult to decipher but the name referred to may be Barrol a man known to have been a servant of Walter Devereux, earl of Essex (d. 1576). See H. E. Malden (ed.), 'Devereux Papers with Richard Broughton's Memoranda (1571-1601)', *Camden Society Miscellany*, XIII (1923), i-xii, 1-36; W. B. Devereux, *Lives and Letters of the Devereux, Earls of Essex, in the Reigns of Elizabeth, James I, and Charles I, 1540-1646* (2 vols, London, 1853).
- 62 That the author can be trusted to have recounted the details of this incident accurately may be suggested by the fact that despite the absence of the records it is known that Ralph Lingen was indeed acting as escheator of the county in the tenth year of the reign of Henry VI ie. 1431-2 and again in 1443-4. See P.R.O. List and Indexes: A.C. Wood (ed.), *List of Escheators for England and Wales*, vol. 72 (1932), 59.
- 63 In view of the fact that the Scotsborough branch of the family spawned a number of thriving offshoots it is entirely possible that the William Perrot referred to was himself a younger member of the family which would have made him a cousin of the William Perrot of Scotsborough. P.C. Bartrum's Scotsborough pedigree has two Williams in the main line, father and son, where previously only one was thought to exist and an unattached William Perrot. *Idem.*, *Welsh Genealogies, A.D. 1400-1500* (18 vols, Aberystwyth, 1983), IX, 1437. See Appendix II.
- 64 G.D. Squibb, *Reports of Heraldic Cases in the Court of Chivalry 1623-1732* (Harleian Society, vol.107, London, 1956), 44-6. Although born in Bristol, Thomas descended from the Perrots of Brook in Carmarthenshire who were cousins to Sir James Perrot with whom they (especially the plaintiff's father also named Thomas) were on good terms.
- 65 The plaintiff, Thomas Perrot of London, formerly of the Brook, was lineally descended from Sir Owen Perrot's fourth son John (d.c.1560s). Under the terms of a deed of settlement of his estates issued by Sir John Perrot in 1584, Thomas's father had been named as a beneficiary in the event of the deaths of the issuer's sons, namely Sir Thomas (d.1594), William (d.c.1587) and Sir James (d.1637). After Sir John Perrot's attainder for treason his estates were forfeit to the Crown and from 1594-1608 Sir James and Thomas (plaintiff's father) worked together to recover them.
- 66 It is noteworthy that the Perrots of Morton were allowed to use the Perrot coat — *Gules three pears pendant or on a chief argent a demi lion issuant sable* — without either a banaster sinister or cadency mark. In the visitation of London in 1634 Francis Perrot had been allowed to

- register the Perrot coat of arms but only with the addition of a cadency mark which suggests that the full coat could only be borne by those descending through his brother Robert. College of Arms, MS. C. 24 f. 323.
- 67 It is clear from the evidence presented by one of the witnesses, Lady Dorothy Mansel of Muddlescombe, that the plaintiff also submitted a pedigree to support his case. The pedigree may have been a copy of one drawn up in 1612 by the plaintiff's father Thomas to support an attempt, ultimately unsuccessful, to claim a share in the Perrot estates forfeited to the Crown on account of Sir John's attainder in 1591. P.R.O., S.P. 14/55.
- 68 G. D. Squibb, *op. cit.*, 46. That the Scotsborough branch of the family bore the usual Perrot coat of arms may be confirmed by the heraldry on the ap Rhys monument in Tenby church. The elaborate monument with its eight colourfully painted coats of arms, was erected in 1610 for Margareta Mercer by her husband Thomas ap Rhys, who was the son of Catherine Perrot daughter and heiress of John Perrot (d. 1569) the last of the Scotsborough family.
- 69 E. L. Barnwell, 'Notes on the Perrot Family', *Archaeologia Cambrensis*, 3rd Series, XII (1866), 124. Based on a communication from a fellow antiquary a Mr. Le Hunte of Astramont, Wexford in Ireland, Barnwell wrote that Sir Herbert Perrot's inheritance was 'not in consequence of any blood relation, but merely from the similarity of name. This information Mr. Le Hunte obtained from an ancient collection of pedigrees some time entrusted to him, but which is believed to be now somewhere in north Wales'. *Idem.*, *Arch Camb.*, 3rd Series, XI (1865), 14, 59; G. D. Squibb, *R.H.C.C.C.*, 44. In 1983 M. W. Helms and E. Rowlands wrote, 'it is doubtful whether he [Herbert] really belonged to the well-known Pembrokeshire family whose estates he inherited', in B. D. Henning (ed.), *Hist. Parl.*, 1660-90, III, 229. On the other hand, the late A. H. Dodd and P. W. Hasler were prepared to entertain the possibility, however distant, of a connection between the two families. P. W. Hasler, *Hist. Parl.*, 1558-1603, III, 205.
- 70 In this particular instance the properties concerned amounted to 11 messuages, 2 mills, a rectory and other lands in St. Ishmaels, Freystrop and St. Thomas. NLW, Great Sessions Records, Plea Rolls (County Pembroke), Wales 25/156; *ibid.*, Facsimile 341: Francis Green, Wills and Notes, vol. 24, 137-8.
- 71 Established in the county of Pembroke since the fourteenth century, the Laugharne family only came to prominence in the sixteenth. John Laugharne was sheriff of the county in 1631. For details, see H. Owen, *Old Pembroke Families* (London, 1902), 97-103.
- 72 G. D. Squibb, *R.H.C.C.C.*, 45. It is possible that at some stage Thomas and Sir James Perrot may have had a falling out but there is no evidence to support this.
- 73 H.W.C.R.O. (Worcester), Hampton Collection (Pakington), B.A. 3835/705:349/5 m. 5 [17 Sept. 1633]; B.C.R.L., *Cal. of Hampton Coll.*, 417: 481030 [19 Sept. 1633]. It is to be noted that Sir James Perrot's trusted servant, Thomas Stephens, acted as a witness to both transactions. Listed first among his servants in his will, Sir James left Stephens £3 in cash to be paid two months after his decease. Barnwell, *Arch Camb.*, 3rd Series, XI (1865), 490.
- 74 P.C.C., PROB. 11/190.
- 75 For details of the use to which challenge pedigrees were put in the Courts of Great Sessions, see F. Jones, *T.H.S.C.* (1948), 386-90.
- 76 B. D. Henning (ed.), *Hist. Parl.*, 1660-90, III, 228-9; W. R. Williams, *Parl. Hist. Co. Hereford*, 1213-1896, 158-9.
- 77 According to office correspondence files the only deposit received in September 1962 by the Worcester Record Office was BA 3744. The most substantial part of this deposit was made up of material from the estates of Woodfield and Burford together with miscellaneous material relating to Powick bridge and Worcester Lunatic Asylum!

- 78 H. & R. Pakington, *The Pakingtons of Westwood* (Privately printed, Worcestershire, 1975), 183.
- 79 *Ibid.*, 48-9.
- 80 The Perrot family muniments possessed by the Pakingtons are entirely made up of post-attainder (post-Sir John Perrot) documents and are concerned almost exclusively with the business interests of Sir James Perrot.

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Appendix I. *The Perrots of Morton.*



Italics denote information acquired from sources other than the pedigree roll.

Appendix III.

The following pedigree highlights another possible point of contact between Sir James and his cousin Robert Perrot.

The Perrots of Haroldston and Morton and the Bromwich connection.

